## EWS OF THE MINING WORLD.

PERRESTING PACTS ABOUT THE MIRES AT JOHANNESBERG.

startiles of the Rand Formation Deeribed by George Tickner Curite's Son Notable Mines to Idaho-Iron Propertes in New Mexico-Troubles of Invesors who Know Nothing About Mining.

bout three years ago Mr. Joseph Story Curissidest son of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, Afra and develop a gold mine aftuated near theown of Johannesburg, in the South Afritheorem of John Mr. J. S. Curtis had been for ten as spublic. Mr. J. S. Curtis had been for ten as we've years an eminent mining en-ther on the Pacific slope. tHe repaired at control the Facility slope. The repaired at control London, and after the preliminary arms meuts had been made he went to Johannsburg, where he has resided ever since. Theompany was registered in London as the illies Main Reef Gold Mining Company, Limed The Financial News of Saturday, March estains a report of the statutory general ng of the shareholders on the day precount the office of the company, 8 Old Jewry. C.London, After an introductory stateatly the Chairman, Mr. Curtis was introas managing director of the company. wai to be present at the meeting. He said: are mes soon after the discovery of gold in ditrict, and as I was one of the original mers of the Village property. I desire to general and the application to this partieupercent of facts which the developments of the last we years have established. It is well how a tat the liand formation is one in nich gld has not been found hitherto other parts of the world. It is d that similar deposits occur on the et coas of Africa, but from all I have been his to lean it is more than likely that they Her materally from those of the Transvent hough he reefs of the Rand are unquescashly of edimentary formation as far as peir matria is concerned, yet the gold conshed in then was most certainly not deposbe contempraneously with the banket pebbut caps into the reefs in combination with prrite, which was deposited from the solman prints which was deposited from the sol-baras or hotsprings. Those colfataras were mused by he cruption of the diorite, which titted up the sandstenes and emplomerates and created the present had formaton. It is not my purpose sisfict upon to meeting a disquisition on shiftet upon the meeting a disquisition on sology; but these facts are mentioned to explain the acture of the reofs. These partake of the good qualities of the bed voin, the sodimentary origin of which insures regularity. In the suses which govern the deposition of magnitude this kind of deposit can extend over slarge area at the same time, as bed vein can sod very greatextent. As the origin of the gold-bearing syrite in the reefs is analogous to that of the minerals in a lode or true fissure was, the permanency of the Rand deposits at regards depth may be relied upon. Is instance of the similarity between the reefs and ordinary lodes is the occurrence of chimmers or chuices of ore. This is by no means as marked as it usually is in fissure veins, as the squisarity of the banket formation does not similarity shocks of barron vein matter yith occusional botherms. Nevertheless, there as cagaderable difference in the various poreisanextremely small quantity of it which

as the Hand forms one side of a basin some staty miles across, it asems a self-ovider for that the dip of the reefs should deep as depth was attained. This change of the village ground, made two years some since that time in almost every injury in the process of the village ground, made two years some since that time in almost every injury there are some sectors, where the stay of the reef remained assuspass it was an the auriace—no matter assuspass it was an the auriace—no matter that the representation of the reef remained assuspass it was an the auriace—no matter assuspass it was an the auriace—no matter assuspass in the apple of the diminishing as size is made. It can be said that eventuarity the wells will become perfectly flat. This will no coubt, be the case; but as it will probe of court at depth of a mile or more, it is at likely that it will enuse any change in the medicate of the reefs in our time.

The Chairman has mentioned one deep level emely, the St. John del Rey. I will give you strapple of another—the Tamarack Mine, the lake Superior copper region. This proprise and the circular disposition of the selectored. suaple of another—the Tamarack Mine, the lake Superior copper region. This propose the lake Superior copper region, This propose is the old of the selectated Calumett disclated, and is now one of the best payer perties in that district. When the may was acquired, a shaft was begun which wished to cut the mineral denosit at the superior prosition had been done by means of a drill, and sait was capaidered by many to be a very my cuture. However, after about three wishe lode was cut at the expected depth of and to be of excellent quality. The ness everal points of similarity best had superior acopper deposits and but rects of the hand. In both the metal sind in a metallic state in conglomerate many in a sedimentary formation, with two recks in the immediate neighbories alany other instances of deep level see any other instances of deep level and could be mentioned. Judging from the han the May Deep Lovel, the bore hole on tenty Nourse and that on the Village likes, the average size of the reafs at conscible depth remains the same, namely, and the depth remains the same, namely, and the same and the same

so have the Hand forms one side of a basin some

PROGRESS IN IDARIO.

PROGRESS IN IDARIO.

INO CITY, April 3.—The highest grade silver ever discovered in this county was research and the process of the pro PROGRESS IN IDAHO.

stamps, and of the william Castagnetto, the owned by William Castagnetto, income City, and eight or ten miles from Lamar, is looking well. The tunnel is on the ledge over 300 feet. The ledge is plarge, but prospects over \$200 per ton

raise, but prospects over \$200 per ton log the mining properties which are inglato promisence in the Yreka district, sorthern part of the State, are those of the accancildated group, consisting of four in leadwork group, consisting of four in lead to the group in the lead to the group in the gro

SMELTING IN NEW MEXICO. AMELTING IN NEW MEXICO.

NER CITY, N. M., April 7.—In a few weeks clorado smelters will be getting from ore eneing purposes from the from mines at year, eighteen miles from this place. The mined there is of sextra quality, and is retaily free from silica, which makes it a desirable ore for the smelters. The smelting is the pass and become take used this iron some time, but the rate being so much serior freight to Colorado points this ore

could not be used there. As effort was made as a time age to get sains low squage to permit the ablinum of this ore so belograde, but the cost of getting the ore so belograde, but the cost of getting the ore so belograde, but the cost of getting the ore so belograde, but the sout of this place was population of the getting the project was abandoned. The matrice to the project was abandoned. The matrice that the permit is the permit in the permit

An undivided one-half interest in the Mon-arch mine at Lone Mountain will be sold on the 18th by the administrator of the estate of George W. Manly. The Monarch has produced more one than any other mine at Lone Moun-tain, with the exception of the Good Luck, which was struck last summer, and has since produced more than \$50.000 worth of ore. ITEMS PROM ARIZONA.

which was struck last summer, and has since produced more than \$50,000 worth of orc.

ATENS FROM ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Ariz. April 5.—The opinion prevalls that the cause of the descrition of the Sierrota mine at Olive Camp by the Eastern owners, the Westinghoutse Company of Pittsburgh, is that, it has petered out, and it is ever whispept that it was a roor property at the beside a that the experis who examined it was not report of a good property when any however, the case. A reliable mining property of the Fastern people do. That is now but little about minits present ownershies a showing, putting up 10800. That is now but little about minits present ownershies a showing, putting up 10800. By the of buildings with money that shoule neve been spent in the mine, and spent \$42 a day outside of the mine, instead of putting their money into developing their property and making it more profitable. Of this amount the superintendeat received \$10 per day, a foreman \$5 more, and a storekeeper about \$6 more; this, with wood and water, made a great deal more expense than was necessary. I would like to see some California men like Mackey and Flood take hold of a property like that. They would make money, and big money at that. The work done on the mine was but little better. All the time they were there they worked eighteen or twenty men, but they took out one that had already been shown up instead of doing practical development work. I know four miners in the camp who have done as much development of their chloriding property as that big error did, and i told the foreman so. There was stry about the work, but it was not made to count. They sunk only litty feet in all the time they were there, and instead of following the lead, as the miners say, they took a straight, pretty incline though the hard rock for has distance down, over the ore, striking into the lead, which they found all right, showing that he ore is there. When they reached a point where a ventilating shaft was necessary frey lacked the means to make it. Other th working a mine."

The Kandolph mine changed hands this Governor not to grant it.

Work and will be started up under the manweek, and will be started up under the management of Bausfield & Warner.

The work on the Mamie dumps is progressing with good results. The concentration of the screenings is proving both economical and profitable. A whim is being erected on the claim worked by Gage & Banning in the same quarier of the district.

About one year ago G. W. McNary, while prospecting in Copper Basin for silver, discovered a peculiar looking one which other prospecting in Copper Basin for silver, discovered a peculiar looking one which other prospectors told him was red oxide of from. Not satisfied, he brought some to Prescott, and the richest of it went nearly 70 per cent, quick-silver.

science of it went nearly 70 per cent, quicksilver.
Reports of a very encouraging nature come
from the Mammoth. Much work is being done,
and the men at work take out ten tons rer day
to the man, and the ore is being worked up to
eighty per cent. and, with the encemous quantities on hand, muck it a mins of great value.
They have one drift 1.200 feet along the ledge,
and then it meets the releast ore body that
they have found, and the ore now in eight will
keep their mill running for five years, even it
they do no more development work during that
time. The Collins group, which this company
hought some time ago, is as valuable as the
liammoth, and is an extension of it.

SPRECKELS DENIES IT.

No Restriction in the Output of Sugar in His Philadelphia Refigery.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.-With an emphasis that did not permit of any misunderstanding. C. A. Spreckels of the big sugar refinery last night placed the seal of denial upon the latest story relative to a restriction of the output of sugar from the local establishment. The report had its inception in a despatch from Bos-ton to the effect that the Philadelphia sugar king had entered into an agreement with the American Sugar Refining Company whereby

king had entered into an agreement with the American Sugar Refining Company whereby the home production was to be limited to 2,000 barrels a day, in return for which concession the Havemeyer & Eider combination in San Francisco was to be closed, thereby leaving spreekels in undisputed possession of the Pacific coast market.

"You may say," Mr. Spreekels remarked with caim deliberation and decisiveness, "that the report is absolutely without foundation. I do not know why it is so frequently revived. In the face of all we can say the newspapers keep on bringing it un again and again. The Spreekels refinery will continue to be operated at its fullest capacity, some 7,000 barrels of sugar per day. No proposition has come to us, either directly or indirectly, looking to the restriction of output. No such proposition has been considered by us, and I would like you to say unreservedly that no such project would receive the slightest attention from us. There is positively no reason for circulating such reports, and I do wish you would deny them broadly and explicitly. When we established our business here we announced our purpose to slay here, and that is just what we propose to slay here, and that is just what we propose to slay here, and that is just what we propose

A Promise of Profit Sharing. Theo. L. De Vinne & Co. have addressed a circular to their workmen, proposing on April 1, 1892, to give them in cash a share of the receipts of their business. The amount to be distributed will depend on the amount of busidistributed will depend on the amount of business done and its profit. The benefit asked in return is that every workman shall heartily help in doing the work of the De Vinns Press. To any one who will not help, or who secretly or openly obstructs the policy of the office, or who goes on strike, this promise of a bonus at the end of the year does not apply. The office reserves its right to refuse the bonus to or to discharge any workman who neglects or works against its interests.

Signal Service Stations in Alaska.

PITTSBURGH, April 11.-Prof. Samuel Pickard, who has charge of the Alaskan signal station on Mount Union, was in the city to-day. He said: "The station at Mount Union has been said: The station at Mount Union has been established two years and has been of great service in determining northern climatic phenomena. I understand that an observatory is to be erected in connection with the signal station. The Government processe to enlarge the service in Alaska, and I believe that valuable results will accure from this policy." CARMEN MARTELLES STORY.

The Man who Promised to Marry Her Has Thomas Furness, alles M. Furnham, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of atblackmail preferred by Albert Emanuel of Gerstel & Emanuel, manufacturers of millinery head trimmings at 63 Prince street. was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

Furness is an Englishman, and a carpenter. Two years ago he went to West Lynn, Mass., and got work at his trade, Carmen Martelli. whom he used in his scheme to blackmail Mr. Emanuel. lived in West Lynn, is a Spanish girl. 20 years old, and very pretty. She and Furness were to have been married at West Lynn, but business was bad there and so he induced her to come to this city. They went to live at 158 Adams street. Brooklyn. The girl says Furness made her daily promises that they hould be married.

one day, she says, she saw an advertisement on a newspaper to the effect that a brokenhearted father desired to have his daughter Carmen loarn that the man she had sloped with was not a single man, but had a wife and children living in England. Carmen got employment in a Sixth avenue millinery store.

children living in England. Carmen got employment in a Sixth avenue millinery store. She learned that her father had been seen in Sixth avenue looking for her, and to avoid him went to work for Gerstel & Emsnuel at \$4 a week. That was three months ago, Mean time she lived with Furness in Brocklyn, not daring, she says, to leave him.

Last Wednesday, she says, she made up her mind to leave Furness. She told her employers that her uncle, whom she had been living with, had gone to Europe and she had no home to go to. Albert Emanuel said he would see that she had a good blace, and Mr. Gerstel, the senior partner, engaged a room for her in St. Mark's place. At noon on Thursday Furness found her, told her he had seen her and Emanuel enter the St. Mark's place house together, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and forced her to write the black mulling letter, and the same of the same of the same of the street.

At the Tombs yestorday Mr. Emanuel emphatically denied the intimation in Furners's letter. He said he did not believe the girl was a willing accomplice in Furners's letter. He said he did not believe the girl was a willing accomplice in Furners's letter. He said he did not believe the girl was intimation in Furners's letter. He said he did not believe the girl was a willing accomplice in Furners's letter. He said he did not believe the girl was a willing accomplice in Furners's letter. He said he did not believe the girl was a willing accomplice in Furners's letter. He said he did not believe the girl was a willing accomplice in Furners's letter. He said he did not believe the girl was a willing accomplice in Furners of the furners's letter. He said he

Among other papers found in Furness' pocket was the following letter from his with the following letter from his grant alone with the following dear form, I don't know whatsand pair, I'm

It's been all my worry and thought if you have been dear darling. I hope you will do your best to fetch agon as you can. I am longing to be with you see the children once more comfortable in this and to see the children once more entered by the first provided by

BEDELL'S PLEA FOR PARDON.

Earned Immunity, He Says, by Turning

James E. Bedell, the defaulting real estate clerk of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow. Larocque & Choste, who on Nov. S. 1888, was sentenced to State prison for twenty-five years and four months, having pleaded guilty to five indictments for forgery, has constructed an ingenious argument in support of his applica-tion for pardon. This application was first made in October, 1889. Recorder Smyth and ex-District Attorney Fellows have advised the

for publication, he recites that he was the principal witness for the people in the case against Herman J. Emerson, the lottery dealer, in whose place Bedell fost \$125,000 of the \$275 .-000 he stele from his employers. He says that he and Emerson were accomplices under the rule of law constituting accompliceship, and that the action of the State in making him a witness brought him within the rule of prac-tice granting immunity to accomplices who turn State's evidence. He makes the point that as he was not a co-defendant with Emerson the consent of the Court was not necessary before he could be received as a witness. The other point upon which he reste is the implied condition or promise of the prosecution. Assistant Pristrict Attorney Jerome, he says, having requested him to riead guilty of forgery in order to help the people's case against Emerson. He says that while the State has a legal right to prosecute an accomplice made a witness, still, the State for his services shows him consideration, which takes the form of exemption from punishment. It was, he says, because of such consideration that Scott in the Dunn case, Woodward in the lyes case, and wallack in the Fell case obtained immunity.

Bedell asserts that the money he stole from his employers by means of his forgeries constituted the "inducement" by which Emerson was led to commit the crime for which he was tried; that he, Bedell, was a principal with Emerson, and that Emerson could be today legally indicted as a principal with him. "The peculiar circumstances of the case," he says, "were such as involved the disclosure of the same evidence on Emerson's trial as would have been necessary if he had been tried as a principal with me and I on the witness stand. I therefore claim securitably the application of the rule by virtue of the sound doctrine that where the reason for a rule applies to rule applies.

"There are "he says, "some who appear to entertain the idea that if I expressed penitence, appealed for sympathy, I would be more likely to succeed in this matter. To all such I would say that I choose to stand squaraly on the question itself; but I will add that it seems to me I have given the best evidence any man can furnish of penitence by my full confession and by my doing right thereafter. As for sympathy, I do not need the operation of that demend in this matter. What is requisite for the solution of this problem is conscience." turn State's evidence. He makes the point that as he was not a co-defendant with Emerson the

SIX HUNDRED ITALIANS IN A DAY. The Servivors of the Utopia Get a Fresh Start in Life,

Business at the Barge Office was unusually lively yesterday. Six steamships landed 3,334 immigrants, 600 of whom were Italians, who came on the Anglia. As the survivors of the wreck of the Utopia passed the registry clerks each received from Capt. Marr of the Anglia \$15, his share of the subscription raised at Gibraliar.

Most of the Italians were sturdy looking and

better dressed than the usual run of their countrymen who land here. Their subscripcountrymen who land here, a near substruction money made them financially much better off than more than half the bords of home seekers who have come here since the Government assumed control of immigration.

The youngest of the shipwrecked passengers of the Anglis was a little Neapolitan 9 years old. His father, mother, and all his relatives perished, he was permitted to land, as the Italian Home promised to take care of him.

Two of the Anglis's passengers who had served terms in Italian prisons were debarred and returned to the ship.

The first insane immigrant detained under the new law landed yesterday from the steamship Etruria. He was also suffering from incipient consumption. He was returned to the steamship, whose officers will be responsible for his safe-keeping until the vessel sails. Heretofore insane immigrants have been cared for by the Barge Office objected.

Gen. O'Berne, the Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, has regressed to Col. Weber the advisability of photographing all debarred immigration, has regressed to Col. Weber the advisability of photographing all debarred immigrations of the photographing all debarred immigrants may be recognized if they attempt to come back under resumed names. tion money made them financially much better

FAVORING RAPID TRANSIT.

THE ALDERMEN BELIEVE THE MEEDED FACILITIES SHOULD BE GRANTED.

Aluent All the Members of the Board Approve the Proposition to Allow the Ele-A careful canvass of the Board of Aldermon A careful canvase of the Board or Aldermen has been made by Sun reporters upon the sub-ject of allowing the slevated railroad manag-ers to so improve their facilities at Battery Park as to permit a radical addition to present gransportation accommodations on the west side. Their opinions are given in the follow-

ing summary: Jehn H.V. Arnold. Presidentof the Board of Aldermon, said: "I think the roads need better terminal facilities. I have not studied the question as to the taking of additional space at the Battery, and would not like to give an opinion until after having personally examined the place where the proposed changes would be made, and see about how much injury would

made, and see about how much injury would be inflicted on the park, "
Alderman Andrew A. Noonan. Vice-Present of the Board, said: "I think that the scatted roads ought to have all additional solinies consistent with the first interests of see ecity. It is my opinion that, considering the interests of the whole city, that it would be a good thing to let them have the smrl space neces-sary at the Battery, as it would not materially injure it as a breathing pice for the people, and it seems to be indispensable to the roads to have this space in oper to render the best service." Alderman Thoma, M. Lyuch sald: " I live in

Alderman Thoma, M. Lynch said: "I live in the Twenty-fours ward. I am in favor of giv-ing the elevated roads what they need in the way of loops sod third tracks. All the people in my neighborhood are in favor of it, and I think the sty should be more liberal with the roads. I majority of the Board of Alderman are in avor of giving the company what they noor at the Battery."

Alderman Peter J. Dowling said: "I approve

of rapid transit, but am against monopolizing the parks; but if it is but a small portion which is needed, that is a horse of another color. I' only a small space is to be taken I wall

favor it."

Alderman Charles Smith sais. "I am opposed to the elected road-awing any more space at the reftery, but a min favor of better transitify dides any way we can get them. If transitify could show that there is no way the r. the Ating other property suitable for the pur-Sae, I would then be in favor of doing the best we can for them. I am in favor of anything that will make things better until a new system is ready for operation."
Alderman Rollin M. Morgan said "If the ele-

rated roads are to be the only means of rapid

system is ready for operation."

Alderman Rollin M. Morgan said "If the elevated roads are to be the only means of rapid transit we are to have, they should be afforded every reasonable facility to serve the public."

Alderman August Moebus said: "I have often been questioned about the loop. I am in for the best mode of giving rapid transit through this district, and the elevated roads are in a position to give it quicker than any other way. I don't think we can get rapid transit from a new system under five years. I am free to say that I would prefer to see the company get the land necessary for terminal facilities somewhere else than in Battery Park, but if this is the only obtainable property and the moet suitable for the purpose, I am certainly in favor of it being granted."

Alderman Horatic S. Harris represents a district in the northern part of the city, extensing to Kingschidge. This district comprises geographically one-half of Manhattan Island. He said: "The question of taking a part of Battery Park is more sentiment than anything clee. The upper part of the city should be considered. I think the roads ought to nave what they reach on my to that they reach on the top of the city and they or all years at the best before a new road can be built, and we want the best we can get in the mean time."

Alderman H. G. Hart said: "I think the elevated roads should be granted all facilities for increasing their service. I am strongly in favor of giving the roads the necessary space at the Battery. The people whom I talk with in my neighborhood in yorkville favor any improvement in the facilities of the elevated roads should be granted all facilities for increasing their service. I am strongly in favor of sliving before the Board or all with the wealth of the facilities of the slower of the superior of the purpose of giving the roads the necessary space at the Battery of his park room we have, and if the company could get along without the space at the Battery plants and the profer the beat we can immediate the s

come as equal necessity for them to have more room at terminals."

Alderman William Tait would not express any op'nion.

Alderman William Clancy said: "There must be some method of carrying people, and the people must make some sacrifice to get it. I don't think the amount of space needed at the Hattery would hurt the park. I like to see the people have plenty of breathing space, and, while taking even a square foot of the park would be taking some of this space, still the hundreds of thousands who must be transperted should also be considered."

Alderman Henry Flegenheimer said: "My first official act is the Board was the introduction of resolutions urging the Legislature to pass Mayor Grant's Hanid Transit bill. Those resolutions embody my ylews on the subject of increased rapid transit facilities. The people must have immediate roller. It is a bad alternative to have to take any further space in public parks, but if there is no other way out of the difficulty, the people's comfort would ustify the granting of additional space in Battery Park."

Alderman I saac H. Terrell, said: "The demands of the people should be acceded to, and I think that whatever is needed should be taken, and I don't think it wrong to take what space is necessary at the Battery. However, I think the siructure ought to be made ornamental. They preach about breathing space, but the small additional room required would not make a material difference."

Alderman Cornelius Flynu said: "I am in symputhy with any movement to secure better transit facilities, and am in isor of assisting the elevated roads in any plan—except touching on the Battery."

Alderman John Morris said: "I am opposed to the roads having a foot more of the Battery."

Alderman Parick J. Ityder said: "I have not given the matter much confideration, and am not prepared to say what I think to condensed for the purpose."

Alderman Parick J. Ityder said: "I have not given the matter much confideration, and am not prepared to say what I think to ught to be done about it."

Alde

His 501st Crossing of the Atlantic.

Capt. W. H. P. Hains of the steamship Etru-ria completed yesterday his 501st trip across Cunard fleet, and, as a Lieutenaut in the Royal Cunard-fleet, and, as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, files the blue ensign. He has probably made more transatiautic voyages than any navigator who has ever come into this port. He was born in Flymouth. His ancestors for several generations followed the sea, and he made his first voyage is 1888 when he was a boy. He became a Captain even years later. He was an officer on a Cunard steamship in 1857, and go: his first command in 1864. He was for six years in charge of wealth of the first command has commanded sixteen steamships, including the Umbria, the Aurania, and the Gallia.

In a Jersey City Hilp. The body of a man which had apparently been in the water for several days was found yesterday morning floating in one of the Pennsylvania Railroad slips in Jersey City. The man is 5 feet 8 inches tail. of light complexion. light brown hair, and cressed in black coat, vest, and trousers. There was nothing on him to incleate his identity. The body was removed to Speer's Morgue.

SOME QUESTIONS OF IRT. Pictures at the Academy & Besign,

SECOND NOTE:

Is the little East Galler which only holds about a hundred picture we find some of the most interesting of to present collection. First, if we follow to catalogue numbers, comes Mr. Parrish's "ce little "Showery Day," No. 208, and next fight up on the wall, Mr. Isham's sober, trelligent portrait of a lady. No. 220, which is odd in character and ettractively free free that effort after more prettiness which arks the typical Academy portrait. In M. Banson's soare called "Twinees which arks the typical Academy por-trait. In x. Beason's genre called "Twi-light." No 223, the figures have a somewhat purpose's look, and the one in the fore-ground lacks solidity, while neither in the flesh or the white draparies is the quality of the obstance well expressed. Nevertheless the raceful composition and the clever ren-gring of a difficult effect of lamplight make his an interesting canvas. Near it hangs another portrait by Mr. Bargeut, the three-quarter standing figure of a roung girl in quarter standing figure of a young girl in evening dress. The head is a delightful piece of painting. No task is more difficult than to paint flesh of this delicate, almost transparent kind, unless it be to render the character of a model of this sort where an extremely refined type and the unaccented expression of early girlhood would be lost by the least over-emphasis, yet, if weakly treated, would turn into more inane prettiness. Nothing could be more interesting than to compare Mr. Sargent's work in this head with that in the portrait of Mr. Vanderbilt to which we have already referred. The pose of the figure, with both hands holding two big crebids at \$20 breast, is a little stiff, but perhaps the fact breast, is a little stiff, but perhaps the fact only gives fuller expression to the way youthful character so admirably re-aled in the head. The only real fault who can find with the picture is that the post like hue of the flowers contrasts discreeably with the delicate pink of the way Mr. Remington's "Arrival of "Ourier." No. 232, and the "Mall Terres" of Mr. Van Gorder, No. 233, which

Terred of Mr. van dorder had by contrast at not every one can paint park scenes as charmingly as Mr. Chase, we are brought to a longer pause before Mr. Tarbell's "Three Sis-ters." No. 234. The artist calls it a "Study in June Sunlight," and a very good one it is, and an excellent piece of portrait painting as well.
On white chairs, close against a mass of green shrubbery in a full flood of sunshine, sit three young girls; two are dressed in white, and one of these, wearing a big red hat, holds a baby on her lap, while the third is dressed in blue with a white hat. The grouping is natural yet effective; the figures are well indicated; the beads are excellently done, and the rendering of light and atmosphere is remarkably successday being expressed yet without a particle of overaccentuation. It is only when we realize how many different difficulties have been mantered, how good in ensemble the picture is, and despite a vigor which is all but crude, how agreeable it is in color, that we fully appreciate Mr. Tarbell's work, and see why this is one of the few really important pictures in the Acad-emy. It is pictures like this which show most dearly that the whole range of art was not compassed or even perceived by the old masers, and that even when the great landscape painters of the last generation died ther left a wide world for their descendants still to conquer. And Mr. Tarbell proves, moreover, that the results simed at by what we call the impressionistic school may be schieved through a more agreeable way of painting than we associate with the members of this school. In his "Memories." No. 274. Mr. Wiles falls.

perhaps, a little below his usual technical evel, and has not quite succeeded in giving the sentiment he had in mind. His pensive girl looks somewhat as if she were pouting because she had been turned away from the piano. Over a door near by hangs a picture that comes with an unfamiliar signature from Paris, "Portraits of the Misses H.," No. 279, by Eleanor Norcross. It deserves a better place as one of the distinctly successful portraits of the year, and a very serious and individual piece of work. The three little girls, dark of complexion and profoundly seber of air, are shown seated, at three-quarter length, dressed alike in dull pale blue, with large black hats, two holding tennis rackets and one a bunch of cream-colored roses. There is no attempt at 'decorative" charm in the result, or at anything beyond simple, straightforward portraiture. But this the best and highest aim and the most difficult to reach, has been well achieved with broad, solid, and capable brash work. One will look with interest for further

With Mr. Pickuell's strong marine called "Nearing Home," No. 285; Mr. Wores's "Japanese Garden." No. 285, and Mr. Collins's good but not especially interesting man's portrait. No. 295, we name about all that need examination in this room.

Turning to the North Gallery part we find a nice little example of Mr. Horatio Walker's always attractive if no very versatile brush, called "Morning." No. 102. Then, in a lady's portrait. No. 103, Mr. Beckwith disappoints us for though there is admirable painting in the dress the head lacks the freshness of color the freedom of handling, and the vitality of expression which he attains when at his best. Not far off hangs a pretty idyllic group by Mr. Henry Walker, "Fortune and the Boy," No. No. 113, and a little genre by Mr. Watrons, fortunately, deficient in atmosphere and relief. When he tries Mr. Watrous can paint figures which do not look as if they were pinned against the wall. Mr. Chase's big portrait of an old artist at his easel. No. 118, is a vigorous and interesting work, where he has thought less of color harmonies or other deco-rative results than of the simple rendering of character. Mr. Low has an attractive out-door study of a half-draped girl in No. 148, and No. 183, "Dancing Girl," is one of these exquisite-ly drawn bits of Oriental genre that we always expect from Mr. Mowbray. It disappoints us a little, however, for he seldom introduces so crude a note of color as here in the green scarf of the principal figure, and seldom brings a background figure so unduly out of its place as is the one whose head seems as near us as the dancing girl herself. No. 191, "A Vision of Moonrise," shows a composition which Mr. Cox painted some years ago on a much larger scale. and shows it in every way to better advantage. And in No. 195, "Winter Morning in a Barnyard," we find a fresh, strong, and truthful out-door study by Mr. C. C. Curran.

In the West Gallery we notice first a misty and almost opalescent yet attractive head of a girl by Mr. Alden Weir. No. 437, and a winter landscape by Mr. Palmer, No. 489, which is not so good as the first ones of the sort that he showed us, but better than many he has done in the last year or two. No. 454 is another ex-cellent portrait signed by another new name. André Castaigne. The catalogue gives Baltimore as the painter's present residence, but Paris is writ large on the canvas itself. It shows the full-length figure of a very young man in a black veivet coat and gray trousers. sitting astride a wooden chair and relieved against the simplest gray background. In concoption and in treatment it belongs to that class of portraits which, in recent years, have done more than anything else to convince the world that French art is still not only clever. but serious, conscientious, and intellectual. One hopes, despite the Gallie sound of his name, that the artist may be an American. In Mrs. Perry's portrait of a little girl with a violin. No. 459, the head is very nicely painted, but one wonders at the yellowness of the throat that bears it, and the remainder of the figure somewhat lacks substantiality. A clever little picture, and a charming one, too, is Mr. Hassam's "Idiers." No. 463, where, in a gray light, a girl and a dog are sitting against a gay background formed by a murble bench with rows of bright-flowered gerantum plants. Mr. Collins gives us another portrait in No. 468. This time it is the half length of a lady in an evening frock composed of two glaringly discordant shades of blue. The head is well drawn and animated in expression but the painting lacks charm and so, as a natural consequence, does the model, Mr. Comn's "Mistr Morning." No. 472, shows a simple

theme, half and, balf wa'er, with an excellent rendering of a alightly moist at mosphere. Mr. Bolph sends two of his pretty lit le cats. No. 178, and in No. 283 we have a large, intelligent, but not very remarkable outdoor stroup by Mr. Heinhart, called "Waiting for the Absent" French peasants on a wharf. Mr. Herrmann's Creus Rider, "No. 466, a half figure in black tails draparies, is very elever in painting and characterization, and if there is vulgarity in the reault it is the sitter's tault this time, not the artists. Mr. Richard's large shere view does not seem very interesting with the similar subjects of Mr. Harrison fresh in one's memory; nor does the finanting sittle add to its interest. It is a very quiet sea, though the artist calls it "The Wild Pea did Wenve a Frings of Silver Foam." Next to this hangs Mr. Beckwith's portrait study, called a "Diamond Broker." No. 508, which is a much better views of work than the ladd's portrait of which we have spoken. There is nothing more in this room that need be noted except two busts by Mr. Elwell, Nos. 444 and 486, and a bust of Mr. Noah Davis by Mr. Hartley, No. 537.

Unly the corridor now remains unvisited, and here we shall find little of interest and that little usually hung out of sight on the deeply shadowed upper wall. Above Mr. Ranger's nice little marine, No. 14, for instance, hange a large portrait of Dr. S. J. Lee by Mr. Ranger's nice little marine, No. 14, for instance, hange a large portrait of Dr. S. J. Lee by Mr. Richer No. 17, which looks as if it would be worth become and their safe and hat its chance been greated; and over the door near by is a landscape by Mr. Cooper. No. 20, 20, which may also be a good efecture. No. 20, and they had be and the chance been greated; and over the door near by is a landscape by Mr. Cooper. No. 20, and 10, and 10,

NO PURSE FOR FATHER TOLE.

Pather Ducey Advises His People to De-The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, paster of St. Leo's Catholic Church in East Twenty-eighth street, had something to say yesterday to his parishioners about the stories that Archbishop Corrigan was to close his church as punish-ment. At the high mass at 11 o'clock the little church was crowded. The previous Sunday Father Ducey bad announced the transfer of White Plains. It has been said that Father Ducey will not get another assistant. At any rate. Archbishop Corrigan has not appointed Father Tole's successor yet. Yesterday Father Ducey was assisted by the Rev. Michael Otis, one of the Paulist Fathers from West Fiftyninth street. Father Otis celebrated the high mass. After the Gospel, Father Ducey, in cassock and surplice, entered the pulpit.
"Pay no attention," he said, "to the idle

rumors that your church is to be closed. I know nothing of that. If any such action is to be taken you will bear of it at the proper time from the proper authorities. Scandal mongers from the proper authorities. Scandal mongers say that this church is extraordinarly deep in debt. I think, taking everything late consideration, we have done remurkably well."

He announced that the debt on the church was \$48,000. It is the sustem in Catholic churches when one of the priests of the parishis transferred to a new position for the parishioners to present a purse or some other testimonial to him. If Father Ducey's parishioners follow the advice of their pastor they will not present anything to Father Tole, who had been their assistant rector for nine years. Father Ducey told the congragation at the high mass that Father Tole is is "one of the sausgest beythe" in the archalocese. A year ago lirs, Jules Reynal offered to replace the present church at Waite Plains by a \$100,000 edities as a memorial to her son. She made the accessary arrangements with Father Dunoby. Father Dunphy's death, Father Ducey said, will not affect Mrs. Reynal's plans, and a handsome church will be provided for Father Tole. In other respects St. John's parish is well equipped.

Father Tole needs no purse, "availanced."

In other respects St. John's parish is wall equipped.

Father Tole needs no purse," exclaimed Pather Dusey, emphatically, "If you have any money to give away apply it to reducing the indestacless on your chursh."

Father Dusey preached a brief sermon, in which he exhorted the wealthy to aid the poor. An official of the archdiocese said yesterday that Father Dusey may not get an assistant for some time, "There is a scarcity of priests in the archdiocese," he said. "Toward the end of next month a number of young priests will be ordained at St. Joseph's Seminary. Trey. If Father Dusey does not receive an assistant in the mean time, one of them will, no doubt, be assigned to St. Leo'a. He will be able to get along very well without a regular assistant until then, for he can secure help from the Pauliats, Redemptionists, or other religious orders."

THE PULPIT WON'T BE REPLACED. Peace Bestored in a Congregation Where Theft was Followed by Excommunication. LANCASTER, Pa., April 12.-Peace has been restored among the warring Amish-Mennonite brethren at the east end of this county who had been at swords' points for eighteen months over the question of setting up a pnipit, in-stead of a table, in furnishing their new church near the line between East End and Caernaryon townships. Some of the congregation wanted a pulpit, particularly because the minister assigned to it was one-armed and needed one on which to tay his Bible. But this was against the rules, and a strong faction vigorously opposed it. When the church edifice was nearing completion, however, the Building Committee hinted to the contractor Building Committee hinted to the contractor that a neat pulpit would be preferable to the ordinary plain table used by their seet, and accordingly a pulpit of unobjectionable pattern was erected. One night soon after the anti-pulpit faction forcibly entered the church and secretly made off with the obnoxious pulpit, which is their eyes was an invention of the devil. Some months later the pulpit was found at the state of the pulpit was found stowed in the garret behind some rubbish.

Bishop Jonas Martin, who had instituated several young men of the church to remove and hide the pulpit, exerted in vain his influence to scothe the indignation aroused among the pro-pulpit people who were implacable, and urgently insisted upon an investigation. Thereusen the good Bishop excommunicated them and expelled themsas contumacious. Then the excommunicated members took an appeal to a conference of Hishops, which was held a few days ago at Rohrestown, near here. The conference commended Bishop Martin, but at the same time decided that the excommunicated members shall be reinstated forthwith, provided they apologize and promise to support Bishop Martin in the future. This the expelled members are disinched to do, but it is conceded that they will come forward in due time and make the prescribed apology, The pulpit will not be replaced, inasmuch as the rules and regulations of the Menonite dependinguion since its foundation have prohibited the use of pulpits and other kindred vanities in the churches. that a neat pulpit would be preferable to the

The Methodist Desconesses,

The regular Sunday afternoon service at the Old Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church on Washington square yesterday was attended by several members of the Methodist Deaconess Sisterhood. Dr. Stone, the paster, said in a preliminary address that he thought the congregation would be pleased to hear something about the work and daily life of the deaconesses, and so invited them to come. There are twolve women licensed by the Methodist Church to engage in the work of vi-fring and carrier for sick persons who are unable to pay for medical attendance, and comforting the poor in both body and mind. The deaco esses are supported by the church. They are free to resign the sisterhood at any time and may marry if they desire.

Mis A litives, the superintendent of the sisterhood in this sity, spoke first. his reviewed the progress of the work from its foundation, and fold how the deaconesses wide. Mrs. H. L. Jinkens next addressed the congregation. She is a trained nurse, and told pathelic tales of the scenes of soffering and poverty which the deaconesses try to iriginess. The saciety has a home at 241 West Fourteenth sirest. by several members of the Methodist Deacon-

Among the soloists at Theodore Thomas's concert last night at the Lenox Lyceum were Signor Campanini. Miss Friend, Miss Jahn. and Max Bendix, the violinist. It was the last but one of the present series of Sunday con-certs, and the numbers on the programme were received with the utmost heartiness of approval.

WAR ON THE FINNY TRIBE.

THE GRIP RESPONSIBLE FOR DELAY IN THE ONSLAUGHT.

The Contemplated Change of the Law to Oust the Fish Commissioners and Ex-tend the Close Beason for Trout. There has been very little encouragement for anglers to improve the time since the seawas announced to begin on that day in several States. On that day, and on several days since. the weather was fairly mild in Connecticut and southern New York and in New Jersey and Penusylvania. There was the usual hegira of New Yorkers to eastern Long Island who no more miss their outing on April 1 than a first nighter skips the opening night of the play. If truth were strictly to be observed by the ang-lers, in relating their experiences by the brookside, they would have to coniess that fly fish-ing on April 1 is a delusion and a scare. Trout are sharp enough to know that "Professors" and the "scarlet ibls "don't fly when the atmoswings. Trout will seldem rise to the fly when there is a raw atmosphere and the wind is keen and biting. There are really few places where good fly fishing can be had so early in the year, and this year lewer streams have been whipped than usual. The failure of fishing club members to report catches in the weekly newspapers devoted to angling literature is sufficient evidence that the sport is just now neglected. Undoubtedly, the prevalence of the grip has chilled anglers' onthusiasm. and, furthermore, the joy of stringing a cold worm on a book, feeling a lany tug at the line instead of the pervous twitch the summer trout gives, pulling out of the water a trout with sheep and spots dimmed and faded, and finally seeing it die calmly on the river bank without a flap of its tall or a gasp of its gills, is not sufficient to repay the angler for the effort. not sufficient to repay the angler for the silort. The fact is that public waters where trout may be caught freely in the early April days are not frequented by sportsmen, but for the most part by men who may be termed amateur publicular. They fish with worms to get the trout to eat, and in a fortnight or three weeks they have fished out the brooks, so hungry are the treat to take the worm. If the season should begin ou May 1, there would undoubtedly be good fly fishing in the brooks all the spring, for by that time the trout would be more wary and less ravenous.

Angling for trout in spring and early summer is also made less productive of fun by the manner in which brooks are stripped of trout by neis in order that high prices many be obtained in the markets. As much as \$1.25 a pound was paid for trout in Fulton Market this year and there was not enough to supply the demand. In Connecticut nets were placed across many streams and the trout driven up stream into the net. Is some cases loud complaints are heard that owners of streams leased their streams to anglers for a round sum of money and then unknown to the lessees caught the trout with nets and sent them to market. The angler on catching only a few fine-rilars could only grown as the set place. There are a few reports of hardy trout fisher them are a few reports of hardy trout fisher. The fact is that public waters where trout may

The anxier on catching only a few finerillass could only growl at his "bad luck," as he supposed.

There are a few reports of hardy trout fishermen wading the streams in Connecticut, long Island, and Sullivan county. On Long Island public waters are getting more search every year. Smithtown Glen Cove, Patchogue, Newbridge Creek, and Cedar Creek are about the only places where trout fishing may be had without obtaining permission from somebody to cast a line. In the preserves owned by clubs it is possible to get good trout fishing, but to the angier with a short purse the privilege is questionable when the angier has to lay down a fat sliver dollar for every pound of trout he captures. In the waters of the South ride Club some fat trout have been taken with the hook this spring, one, it is said, weighing three pounds. In the public waters near smithtown a trout was reported caught, weighing they be pounded not dressed. Most of those taken in Long Island, Connecticut, and northers New Jerrey were, however, not over tog inches iong.

From all parts of the trout fishing country

taken in Long Island. Connecticut, and northers New Jerrey wore, however, not over tea inches long.

From all parts of the trout fishing country come reports that the eprospects are good for finesport this spring. While the winter has been long and severe in the North, the trout streams have still been open most of the time sufficiently to give needful air to the fish. It has been observed, indeed, that a long winter is not at all uniavorable to good spring fishing. There have been no big storms to muddy the brooks, no sudden thaws in the North to swell the streams with snow water. Fish culture has been pursued so many years that brooks show the results in early summer, not only by a larger supply, but by larger fish. These results have been noticed this spring, not only in this State but also in Massahusetts. Vermont, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. The fate of the bill of the committee appointed to codify the game and fish laws, which provides among other things that the open season for trout fishing shall begin hereafter in May, is of great interest, and anglers will look for the result of the meeting of the Senate Committee on Game Laws that is to have a final bearing on Tuesday. The State Fish Commissioners are so much interested in the bill that they will not meet as usual on the second Tuesday in the month in the Fulton and Market National Bank building, as some of the Commissioners desire to argue before the commissioners desire to argue before the commissioners desire to argue before the commissioners will never meet again. The new bill proposes that a new Fish Commission shall be or.anized and the old Commission shall be or.anized and the second of the Senators are legulations and they are not sembly with four dissenting votes. It will not pass the Seunte so easily, as almajority of the Senators are Republicans and they are not anglous that Gov. Hill should have the appointment of fifty-one employees of the department. The Fisu Commission has hitherto been non-partisan and the Commissioners have been unrecompensed. The new hill provides for a remuneration for the Commissioners' services.

pertment. The risk commission has attarbed been non-partisan and the Commissioners have been unrecompensed. The new bill provides for a remuneration for the Commissioners' services.

As there will probably be a codified fish and game law of some sort passed by the present Legislature, a movement is on foot in Albany to copy the example of the Vermont Fish and Game League, and issue a synopsis of the new fish and game laws printed on cloth for distribution and posting throughout the State in places where sportsmen most congregate. The education of sportsmen in this way has been neglected, and they are ready to confast that it is surprising how many there are who hunt and fish who know nothing about the open and close season. The Lake George Association has posted notices on the shores of the lake for several years with excellent results.

Shad fishing in the Hudson has already begun to show results in the markets. Up and down the Jersey shore a new errop of shad poles seems to grow every day, and every day lishermen arrive from the coast along southern New Jersey to camp in huts near Weshawson and Fort Lee. They bring their long shad obles with them, and set them with the aid of four men to every pole. Gill nets are on the poles, in which the shad, in running up the river to spawn, find themselves entangied. The fishermen are praying that there may be more shad this year than last year, as they then found themselves often out of pocket owing to the neor run and their big expenses for board, labor, nets, and so on. The Fish Commissioners will help the shad fishermen this year all they can with the new fish car. Fish Commissioner F. G. Blackford, who was before a Legislative Committee a few days ago, said that he opposed the State granting appropriations for new fish latcheries en inland rivers though there is great pressure in Congress to get one, and preferred that the public money should get to aid in rianting shad fry in the Hudson, because plenty of shad mense chean food fish for the leaf of the proposal comm

Lake trout eggs Lake trout fry
Brook and brown trout fry
Whitefall fry
Siacoes 19,495,500 Total .

Salt water fishing in these parts has been confined principally to flounders. Jamaica Bay has been a favorite resort in the two or three days of one weather, and, owin to the restraining influence of the Stadler bill prohibiting net fishing in Jamaica Bay the fishing has been good. Net fishing, however, is still carried on stealthily at a git to catch striked has that began to run last week. Unless the State constables hired for the purpose of restraining netters wake, un anglers will see a decrease in the number of weaklish that are expected to annear in the first week in May. The first weaking has usually caught off Fort Hamilton. Flounders are fat this spring ind some good-sized ones have been taken. The largest one recorded weighted four pounds. The best but seems to be main worms, but they are difficult to get and soft clams will answer the purpose.

The American Fisherles Society will hold its annual meeting in Washington on May 27 at the 'smithsonian Institution. As there are a good many fish sharps in the Institution, and as the recent meetings of the a clety have been increasing in interest, the coming meeting is looked forward to with interest.

Beception to Mrs. Aunte Besant. There was a reception to Mrs. Annie Besant of London at the house of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Lowell, at 4 Lexington avenue, ye-terday, Mrs. Besant will lecture at Scottish Rite Hall on April 13, 15, and 17, and in Washington on April 20,